

## Bellringer

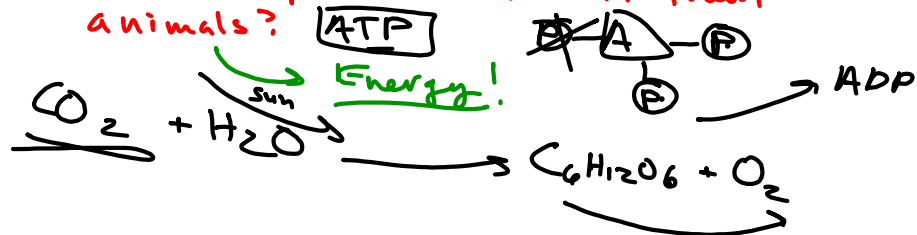
→ What are the 4 kingdoms of Eukarya?  
Describe how each "type" of organism group is different. Fungi → chitin in cell wall

★ → What is the order of the planets from Sun → furthest planet? ★

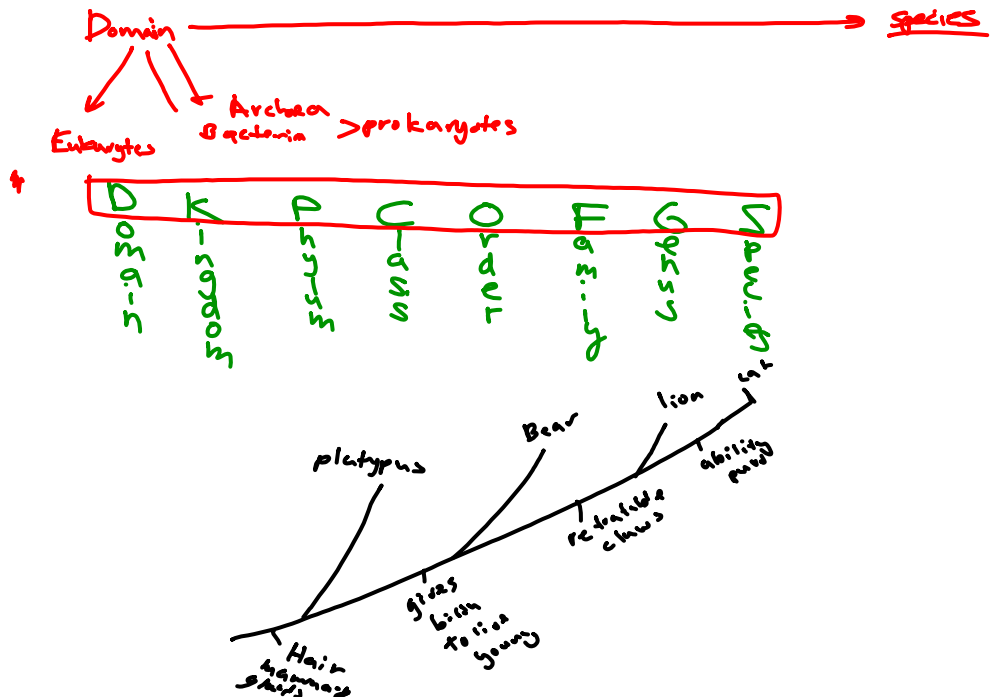
Belvinger

→ Give 2 examples of single-celled eukaryotes?

→ How are plants different than animals?



Broadest —————→ Most Specific



Grade: «grade»  
Subject: «subject»  
Date: «date»

Grade: 7<sup>th</sup>  
Subject: Life Science  
Date:

- 1 The division of organisms into groups, or classes, based on specific characteristics is called...

*classification*

.

- 2 An aid that is used to identify organisms and that consists of a series of paired statements is called a

*dichotomous key*

-

3 The science of describing, classifying, and naming organisms is called nominalism.

True

False

*taxonomy*

4 Today, what system based on shared characteristics is used to classify organisms?

A set of encyclopedias

B the eight-level system

C notes and photographs

D drawings and graphs

5 In order, what are the three levels of classification in addition to domain, kingdom, family, genus, and species?

A phylum, order, class

B class, order, phylum

C phylum, class, order

D class, order, genera

Bellringer

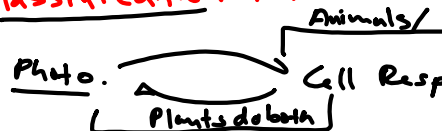
→ Who is considered the "father" of taxonomy?

Carl (os) Linnaeus

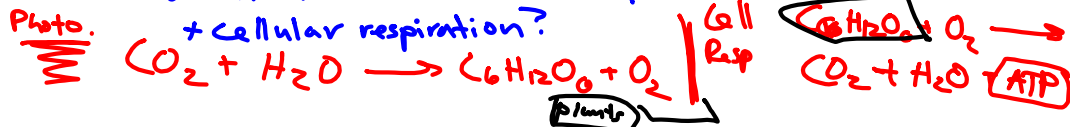
→ How does classification relate to evolution?

Explain.

★ Review ★



→ What is the relationship between photosynthesis + cellular respiration?

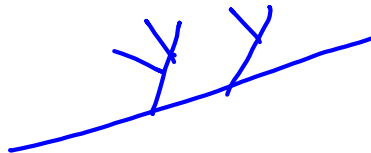


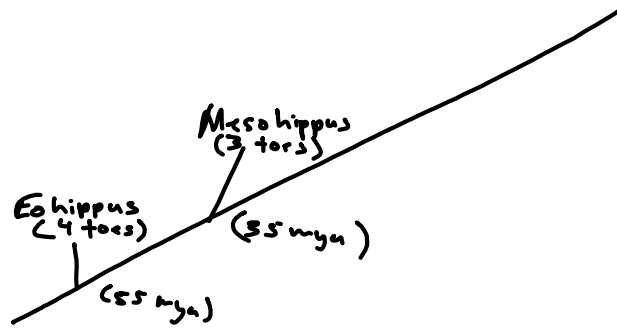
Station observations

Station #	What plant?
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

### Bellringer

- Give 2 examples of single-celled eukaryotes.  
yeast (Fungi), algae (~~Euglena~~ protista)
- What is the scientific name for humans?  
Correct scientific name ...
- italized → Homo. Sapien → H. sapien
- What is a branching diagram? How does it work?





Grade: 7th

Subject: Life Science

Date:



- 1 A domain made up of prokaryotes that live in soil, water, and in the human body is \_\_\_\_\_

Bacteria

- 2 How many domains are recognized today?

A four

B five

C three

D ten

- 3 A kingdom of nongreen, eukaryotic organisms that do not move and that reproduce by spores is \_\_\_\_\_.

Fung:

- 4 For hundreds of years, how were all living things classified?

- A living or nonliving
- B plants or animals
- C water creatures or land creatures
- D large or small

5 What happened that made it necessary for scientists to add new domains and kingdoms?

- ☒ A They discovered new organisms
- B they learned to write clearly
- C they started using photography
- D they discovered Euglena

6 \_\_\_\_\_ is a kingdom of mostly single-celled or simple multicellular organisms

Protista

7 Archaea is a domain made up of prokaryotes that can live in extreme environments.

True

False

31

32

Grade: 7<sup>th</sup>  
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# Classification Review

Grade: 7<sup>th</sup>  
Subject: Life Science  
Date: «date»

1 Biological classification schemes change....

- ☒ A as new evidence and more kinds of organisms are discovered
- ☐ B every 100 years
- ☐ C when scientists disagree
- ☐ D only once

2 A certain bacterium can divide every 30 minutes. If you begin with 1 bacterium, when will you have more than 1,000 bacteria (after how many hours)?



...

- 3 The two parts of a scientific name includes the \_\_\_\_\_ which is capitalized and the species, which is lower case.

genus

Genus species  
Homo sapien

.

- 4 All living things were once classified as either plants or animals.

True

False

.

5 Members of the kingdom Protista are prokaryotes.

True

False

→ eukaryotes

1 of 4  
in Eukarya (Domain) → Eukaryotes

6 The kingdom Fungi contains multicellular, photosynthetic organisms.

True

False

→ does not  
do photosynthesis



- 7 The kingdom Animalia contains multicellular organisms that do not photosynthesize.

True

False

- 8 How many students would have to join hands to form a human chain around a giant sequoia tree that is 30 meters in circumference? Assume that each student can extend their arms about 1.3 meters (round up as you cannot have a fraction of a student).

$$\frac{30}{1.3} = 23.07 \rightarrow 24$$

9 Linnaeus founded the science of \_\_\_\_\_.

taxonomy

.

10 Prokaryotes that live in extreme environments are in the domain Archaea.

True

False

.

11 Complex multicellular organisms that can usually move around and respond to their environment are in the kingdom Animalia

.

12 A system of classification can help group organisms into categories.

True

False

.

13 Prokaryotes that can cause diseases are in the domain

\_\_\_\_\_.

Bacteria

.

14 A \_\_\_\_\_ cell does not have a nucleus.

prokaryote

.

15 A bacterium is a type of eukaryote

True

False

.

16 Scientists classify organisms by ....

- A arranging the organisms in orderly groups
- B giving the organisms many common names
- C deciding whether the organisms are useful
- D using only existing categories of classification

.

17 When the eight levels of classification are listed from broadest to narrowest, which level is the sixth on the list?

- A class
- B order
- C genus
- D family

.

18 The scientific name for the European white waterlily is Nymphaea alba. To which genus does this plant belong?

- A Nymphaea
- B alba
- C water lily
- D alba lily

.

.

19 Animalia, Protista, Fungi, and Plantae are the....

- A scientific names of different organisms
- B names of kingdoms
- C levels of classification
- D scientists who organized taxonomy

.

20 The simple, single-celled organisms that live in your intestines are classified in the domain...

- A Protista
- B Bacteria
- C Archaea
- D Eukarya

.

21 What kind of organism thrives in hot springs and other extreme environments?

- A fungus
- B bacterium
- ☒ C archaean
- D protist

.

22 Taxonomists classify organisms based on their habitat that they live in.

- True
- ☒ False

.



Shape Island

(scientific)  
2 part species name

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Genus

describes body

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Species

something  
specific

January 21, 2015

